

MAGIL DAILY

DEPOT LEGAL BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

POSTAGE PAID IN CASH AT 3RD CLASS POSTAGE RATE PERMIT NO. 11024
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED AT 3480 McTAVISH, MONTREAL.

by phyllis ball

Goldbloom quizzed on James Bay



daily photo by harold rosenberg

LA PRESSE WORKERS marching arm in arm to the La Presse building after winning their demands from the newspaper's management.

by arnold bennett

La Presse workers win out

To the accompaniment of exploding firecrackers and an occasional blast on a truck horn 200 jubilant La Presse workers marched in triumph down St-Denis Street yesterday. They were celebrating their victory in the seven-month old La Presse conflict.

They sang songs and chanted slogans in praise of their unions and in derision of Mayor Drapeau and his police, and showed the victory sign to other workers who watched from the windows of their offices.

"Unity has overcome!" "We're returning with our heads high!" "This is only a beginning. Let's continue the struggle!" some of the placards read.

Whenever the marchers passed one of the motorcycle policemen along the route they would sing "On a la pig police."

At the corner of Craig and St. Denis, only a few hundred feet from the police barricades of October 29, 1971, the workers paused for a moment of silence in memory of Michèle Gauthier, who died of an asthma attack she suffered when fleeing from club-swinging riot police that night.

Then those workers who still had them burned their La Presse identification cards, which they denounced as "symbols of fascism."

The workers, carrying QFL president Louis Laberge and CNTU president Marcel Pepin on their shoulders, massed in front of the St. James Street en-

trance to the La Presse building, which had been virtually a beleaguered fortress during the course of the struggle.

As the doors swung open, the workers broke into cheers and surged into the building. Many of them shouted "Do you have your card? No!" as they passed the security guards' post.

The conflict began last July when management locked out 325 typographers, stereotypers, engravers and mailroom workers following a breakdown in contract talks. In an attempt to break the four QFL unions involved and to automate production, management brought in scab labour.

But the workers refused to give in, even though the lockout was "legal" (due to the expiration of their contract) and even though Power Corporation, the monolithic corporate empire behind La Presse obtained an injunction against picketing.

Violent clashes between locked out workers and company goons grew more frequent. La Presse journalists, confronted with censorship and autocracy from the news managers, grew more

Continued on page 3

The Cree Indians of the James Bay region should have been consulted before now on the controversial James Bay hydro-electric project, Dr. Victor Goldbloom, Quebec's Minister of the Environment, admitted last night.

"If we were to start the project over again, I'm sure we'd do things in a different order," he said. "We'd definitely start communications with the native residents at an earlier stage."

Dr. Goldbloom was speaking to more than 200 people at a special meeting of the Zoological Society of Canada last night in the Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.

Official communication between the government and the Indians began last week with the release of a report by a special government-appointed team to investigate the ecological problems of the project. The project has been translated into Cree, and tapes have been made available at various Indian outposts.

One of the prime recommendations of the report was that the interests and life styles of those people living the area must be protected at all costs. The report advised that the Indians be allowed some degree of choice in what is happening to their native territories.

Premier Robert Bourassa first unveiled the plans for what will be the largest industrial development project in the history of Quebec almost a year ago, on April 30, at a Liberal Party rally in Quebec City. Bourassa claims that, when completed, the project will have cost the province \$6 billion, will have created 125,000 jobs and will be capable of delivering 70 billion kilowatt-hours annually.

However, it will also have completely disrupted the traditional way of life of approximately 7000 Cree Indians who live in the region and who support themselves by hunting and fishing. Thousands of acres of Indian hunting grounds will be flooded, and several main arteries of fresh water will be cut off.

The James Bay Regional Development Act, passed by the National Assembly on July 14, 1971, passed over the administration of 171,000 square miles in north-western Quebec, approximately one-fifth of the province, to the James Bay Development Corporation.

The Corporation, which will be administered by a board of directors of five members appointed by the government, will enjoy almost complete autonomy. There is almost no provision for local participation in the governing process.

Despite this, Goldbloom said last night that he would not like to see the project as a continuation of the Great Canadian

Continued on page 3



Victor Goldbloom

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



McGill Debating Union
presents

POETS UNLIMITED 3

featuring
FRANK SCOTT reading from his works

Also: Irene Freedman, Bill Perry, Greg Yavorski
Tuesday, February 8th 8 P.M. Sandwich Theatre, Union

Tuesday, February 8th, 8 P.M.
Sandwich Theatre,
Union

the Isaac Hayes movement.
starring
ISAAC HAYES
special guests
HOT, BUTTERED AND SOUL

Tickets \$4, \$5, and \$6 on sale at the Forum and Montreal Trust, Place Ville Marie.
a John Carney A.D. Production in association with Donald K. Donald.

tourbec

LE BUREAU DE TOURISME DES ETUDIANTS DU QUEBEC
112 ouest rue st. paul suite 200 Montreal 125 Quebec 849-2374

**International Student
Identity Card**

\$1.00

Get your I.S.I.C. at Tourbec and obtain
concessions and reductions throughout Europe

849-2374

ERRATUM

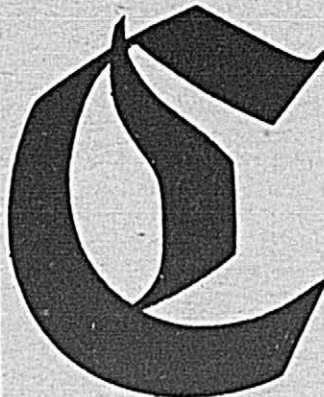
In the article entitled "Bargaining Tables I Have Known" (Daily, Feb 4), the Daily misinterpreted the discussion concerning the plant closure at Temiscamingue. The paragraph should read:

Layoffs: One student brought up the specific case of the Canadian International Paper plant in Temiscamingue where the closure of the mill will destroy the town. The student questioned the responsibilities of the company towards the workers and towards the town.

Goldenberg tried to justify such actions by saying that the plant was obsolete, that it was no longer feasible to continue operations, and that the ITT Rayonier plant on the North Shore would be much more productive and profitable for the province. Furthermore he wondered whether or not taxpayers would be willing to support the money-losing Temiscamingue plant.

cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada,
Maritimes, & Florida
Call MONTREAL
DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.
4018 St. Catherine St. W.
Tel: 937-2816



CLASSIC

The Largest Paperback
Bookshop in The World At
1327 St. Catherine St. West



EXPORT "A"

CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

Greatings
FROM

Bens

"A **BEN**tastic SPECIAL

- 1) Benburger on Bun - with Bar-B-Q Sauce and french fried potatoes
- 2) Rice Pudding
- 3) One Ben's Special Drink

\$1.00

FEB. 8th to FEB. 12th

VALID TILL 10 P.M.

ON PRESENTATION OF THIS COUPON
PRIOR TO ORDERING
990 BOUL. DE MAISONNEUVE W.

Appearing Nitely

Feb. 7 - Feb. 13

Newest Musical Sensation

PHAROAH SANDERS

Top Recording Stars

Special Sunday Matinee
3 p.m.



Esquire
SHOW BAR
The house of good music

Continuous
Entertainment

1224 STANLEY ST. 866-7878

Physiotherapists' strike continues

Quebec's dieticians, occupational therapists and physiotherapists have stayed away from work to attend study sessions for the last eight days in a continuing escalation of protest against government reluctance to negotiate seriously with them.

Emergency services continue to be provided.

The "Front Commun" of the three professional associations organized a march last Thursday from CNTU headquarters to St-Luc Hospital and then to the Montreal headquarters of the Quebec Hospital Association.

The striking paramedical workers have previously used slowdown tactics, including the withholding of statistics detailing the amount of time spent on each form of treatment.

This tactic was chosen because it would not affect patient care.

The only concrete government proposal to date has been the offer of a lump sum of \$200. The government told occupational therapists that they really do not need the money because they all have rich husbands supporting them.

The government's unwillingness to make a wage offer is consistent with the government's objections to the standard definition of a physiotherapist's duties.

The government seems to be moving away from a system which frees doctors by using a maximum of paramedical skill and knowledge, used in countries with socialized medicine, toward a system popular in France which involves extensive use of highly specialized doctors aided by therapists or simple technicians.

This unusual division of labour not only involves the expensive intervention of a specialist, but also wastes a considerable part of the knowledge and skill of the physiotherapist.

The pay scales for a physiotherapist in Quebec are about 80% of national scales. As the differential increases, language barriers may no longer be strong enough to keep physiotherapists from leaving the country.

In most countries where physiotherapy is established, physiotherapists prescribe the actual treatment once a doctor

has diagnosed the need for physiotherapy. The government, however, would like the patients to be referred to a specialist in physical medicine, called a physiatrist.

The physiatrist would then prescribe the treatment that the physiotherapist was to carry out.

The government is preparing for this possibility by setting up courses for physiotherapy technicians. One such course given in Chicoutimi is so minimal that it is not recognized outside Quebec.

Hospitals have not been much affected by the refusal to disclose statistics because they have been able to make estimates based on past statistics. However, the administration at St. Luc's felt that statistics were important enough to hold back physio's salaries last week.

In spite of this, the workers donned "Volunteer" shoulder flashes on Friday and came in to work. They were told that statistics were more important than patient care, and that they could not treat patients until they completed their past statistics.

La Presse . . .

Continued from page 1

disillusioned and angry. Meanwhile Quebec trade unions and intellectuals had organized a boycott of *La Presse*, the biggest French-language daily in North America.

On October 27 Power Corporation shut down the newspaper, giving as an excuse the "campaign of violence waged by the unions." This illegal lockout meant that an additional 1,000 workers from seven unions affiliated to the Confederation of National Trade Unions were now out of work.

The October 29 demonstration, which brought together 10,000 people, was one of the turning points in Quebec labour history. The eleven unions formed a common front. The illegally locked out workers pledged that they would not return to work until management arrived at a suitable agreement with all its employees, including those who had been locked out since July.

Throughout the months that followed the solidarity of the *La Presse* workers was total. Negotiations remained stalemated, despite Quebec government attempts at intervention.

For two weeks the *La Presse* journalists published a "free-information" daily tabloid, *Le Quotidien Populaire*, in which they engaged in the investigative journalism which had escaped them at *La Presse*. But due to lack of funds they decided to suspend publication and concentrate entirely on the negotiations.

The breakthrough came this weekend after ten days of hard bargaining. According to QFL Secretary General Fernand Daoust "we got almost everything we wanted. It's a complete victory."

The 325 workers whose lockout started the whole struggle received a pay raise retroactive to the end of last July. They are ineligible for retroactive pay after that, since the lockout was legal, but as members of the QFL they received about \$100 per week in strike pay. On the crucial issue of job security, they obtained everything for which they had fought.

Members of the seven CNTU unions, including the journalists, only received \$20 a week in strike pay, but since their lockout was illegal they won five weeks of retroactive pay.

The journalists did not get a veto on the appointment of the managing editor, but both the managing editor and the editor-in-chief will henceforth be appointed by the company in consultation with the union.

QFL president Louis Laberge attributed the workers' stunning victory over Power Corporation to their total solidarity. "There's no question we're pleased about this one," he said of the dispute's outcome.

Laberge pointed out that for the first time the CNTU and the QFL had formed a common front. Daoust predicted that the common front strategy would be used more frequently by the

workers in the future.

The CNTU, the QFL and the Corporation des Enseignants du Québec are likely to act together to demand changes in the Quebec government's wage policy, particularly with respect to civil servants, Hydro-Quebec workers, and teachers.

"It will be a harder struggle," Daoust warned, "because they're a bigger opponent."

For the QFL the next battle is with the City of Montreal over the salaries of city employees. QFL and municipal negotiators will meet today for talks. Laberge sees no possibility of a settlement "unless they change their minds or unless they change Drapeau."

Goldbloom . . .

Continued from page 1

Tradition in which governments have consistently gone ahead with large-scale schemes without ever consulting the Indians involved.

One questioner wondered why this study on the ecological effects of the project was not begun at the same time as the engineering studies, and only released now that plans are well under way. Goldbloom replied that the delay was the businessman's obsession with seeing everything only in economic terms.

"We're gradually trying to impress on these people that they can't work in a vacuum. They must consider the ecological impact of their plans," said Goldbloom.

Another questioner asked point-blank whether the Indians wanted the project or not. Goldbloom was unable to answer, but stated that he hoped the government could work out some understanding with them.

"We'd like to arrange it so that the interests of the area are not necessarily in conflict with the wider interests of the province," he said.

TODAY

EDUCATION U.S.: All those grads who were photographed, please call Joel for appointment to pick up your photos at 739-1536 after 5. Leave message if I'm not in.

WINTER CARNIVAL: All students interested in helping

with the winter carnival, please see or leave message for David Rovins in the Student Union.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE: Engineering Branch-organizational meeting at 5 today in Chem. Eng. Sem. Room 226, McConnell Eng. All interested are invited.

OLD MCGILL GRADUATE PHOTOS: Gerald Campbell Studios at 842-6037. The deadline is Feb. 15.

FREE TELEGRAM SERVICE: Via Amateur Radio. Blanks and information at Union Box Office,

Union 401, or phone 392-8942.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: The Occult. Jim Reynolds will be with us. Everyone is welcome. Union 457, 1 pm.

YELLOW DOOR: Montreal singer, writer, lady Elizabeth Tansey. 9:30-12 Bad Jokers 8:30-9:30. Food noon-2 pm, 3625 Aylmer.

RADIO MCGILL: News Dept. needs bright, intelligent people to become reporters, News Editors, and Announcers. Male and female species; many fringe benefits. 392-8932, Bob or Henry.

JEWISH FREE UNIVERSITY: The Art of Jewish Cooking; 7 pm, 2130 Bishop.

ISRAELI AND INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING: Free group vibes; all welcome. 1 pm, Union Ballroom or basement.

NICKEL THEATRE: W. C. Fields in "The Bank Dick", plus added attraction. 5 cents admission, 12-2 pm in the Union Ballroom.

PGSS THOMPSON HOUSE: Folk night with Fard Runch, 8:30 pm.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Tyndale House needs volunteers to work with 5th and 6th graders on Monday afternoons, 3-6. Union 414, 12-2. 392-8980.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Very important general meeting tonight to discuss term activities. Union B27, 7:30 pm. 843-6027.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: Union 412, 2-5. 392-8992.

YOUNG ALUMNI: Program on group therapy and sensitivity training entitled "Encounter for ME?" Speaker: Al Whittall of the YMCA. Leacock, 8 pm.

In the belief that the Students' Society should provide more for the students' needs, we are pleased to announce the inception of

NICKLE THEATRE

Our first feature will be
W. C. FIELDS in

THE BANK DICK

plus
an added attraction

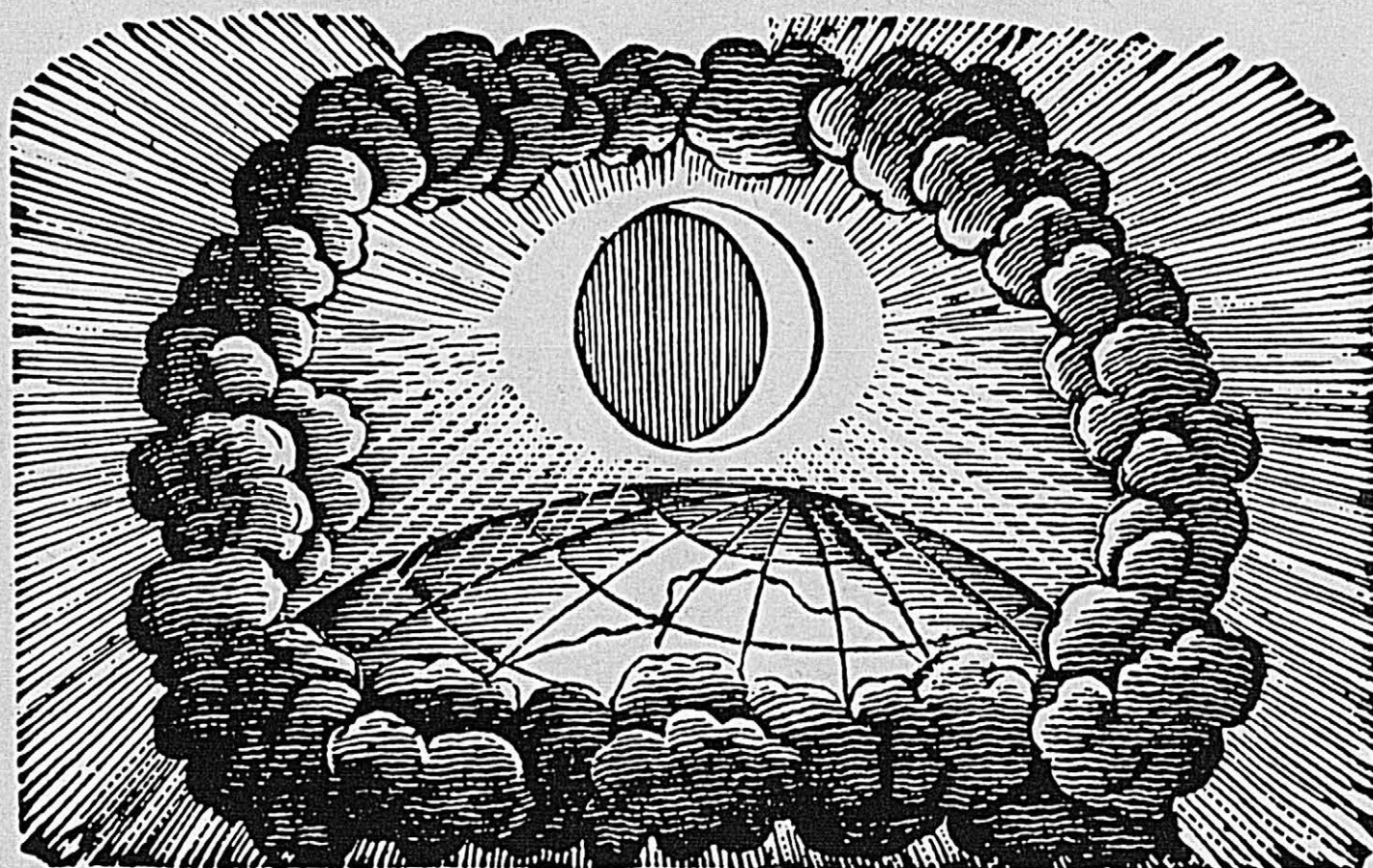
They will be shown TOMORROW, TUESDAY FEB. 8,
between 12-2 P.M. in the Union Ballroom

5¢
admission

GABOR ZINNER
Students' Society President
ISRAEL ZELECHOWSKY
Program Administrator



FROM OUR READERS



Ghana: Was it a mistake to throw out Busia?

by Alfred G. Nimarko

At 2 am on January 13, the Ghanaian army, led by Lieutenant Colonel I.K. Acheampong, seized power and dismissed from office Dr. K.A. Busia and his Progress Party government. Since then, anyone interested in this army takeover might have heard reports from the external service of Radio Ghana, BBC, Voice of America and CBC. A recent issue of *Time* magazine carries news about the coup.

Busia was accused of economic mismanagement, malpractice, corruption and arbitrary arrests. I do not wish either to disprove or to support such allegations; nor do I intend to take sides on whether or not the action by the soldiers is worthwhile. The comments made by people from several quarters convince me that many of them cannot appreciate the situation without background information. I wish to present the events of the Busia administration not as an observer outside Ghana, but as one who has been in the system except for the past four months or so.

The Progress Party government led by Busia had an astonishing majority. They had 105 seats out of 140. The cream of the nation's intellectuals were in the government camp: university professors, lawyers, economists, accountants, businessmen, "old-time" politicians, etc.

On assuming office they made it clear that they were more concerned with long-run solutions to our numerous problems than short-term ones. This meant some sacrifice of every individual. However, it was unfortunate that some sections of the population could not bear with the government.

The people wanted to have high consumption; wanted to have development; and agreed with the government in principle that all external debts should be honoured. It is no wonder that the policies of the government were to hit all sections of the population — the soldiers, workers, in general, university students etc. But whether people had genuine cause to complain is another matter.

Let us review the events which might have been the remote causes of the coup as well as the immediate causes. The government ran the country under three constraints. First, they were to operate under a constitution which had been drawn up by virtually everyone in Ghana. Second, they inherited a huge external debt amounting to \$1 billion; and third, the government had to work with people who had little or no change in their attitudes.

The Constitution

There were two articles of the Constitution which aroused much discussion in some circles. These clauses were not

of the government's own making. The first brought some resentment. When the government applied it in Part IV, Section 10 of the Transitional Provisions, some powers were given to the ruling government to review the appointments of all civil servants six months after the coming into force of the Constitution.

In pursuance of this provision, the Busia administration sacked 568 civil servants who were alleged to have been incompetent in one way or another. This was the first blow to government. Some tribes accused the government of sacking many of their tribesmen; the opposition parties added their voice. They felt it was a political maneuver of the government to sack adherents of their parties so as to create jobs for the "boys". The Prime Minister answered his critics that their allegations were unfounded and that the exercise was for the good of the nation. He cited cases where some leading P.P. members were dismissed from their office. Most people, especially various organizations which made representations to the Prime Minister, after being talked to, accepted the explanations in good faith.

There was another Transitional Provision about which people had much to say. Part V, 15 (2) stated that every member of the National Liberation Council was to be paid a pension equivalent to the salary to which he was entitled at the time of his retirement. Then Article 117,

2(a) of the Constitution states that a Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature on retiring from office, as such Judge shall, in addition to any gratuity payable to him, be paid a pension equivalent to the salary to which he was entitled immediately before retiring.

This article and the transitional provisions were considered obnoxious. But the government and indeed the opposition party also felt it was premature to make changes in the Constitution at that stage. They needed time to see how things were going to work themselves out. We cannot, therefore, bring the Busia administration to account on these issues.

Resources

The main events which caused popular discontent are many. The goal of the Progress Party government was rapid economic growth and development. This meant an increase in the rate of capital formation. However, the Ghanaian had no motivation to reduce his consumption (conspicuous consumption especially) so as to make resources available. On the export sector, export earnings did not increase at appreciable levels, and even if they did, no small proportion was used to pay foreign debts. There was, therefore, the need to increase foreign capital, in the form of loans and grants so as to fill both the

Continued on page 7

FROM THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Working it out—II

Since our last statement a week ago, a fair amount has happened, some of which is concrete and some of which refers to programmes and plans that have been embarked and worked upon. For the sake of brevity, the main issues of concern will be presented in a sketchy and note form outline:

IN THE UNION:

Free Phone:

We have installed a free telephone at the information desk that will initially be available from 9 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday. Why spend your dimes on "Ma Bell" (nothing to do with the principal) when you can make your calls for free?

Sunflower:

As an alternative to the main cafeteria service, Sunflower is opening today hopefully offering a wide selection of vegetarian and health foods. Maison-neuve is also being harassed to upgrade the quality of its services.

A group of Architecture students are working on a proposal to partition the cafeteria area into several sections each with a different colour and lighting scheme. The idea is to render the dining area into a more aesthetically gratifying space.

T.V. Lounge:

The television lounge has been open for quite some time now. Why not take advantage of it if you're into watching TV.

Nickel Theatre:

The almost-free lunch hour movie programme gets under way this Tuesday from 12-2 pm. Admission cost will be 5c in order to allow us to remain in competition with Peanuts and his 5c Psychiatry Service. The first showing will include "The Bank Dick" with W. C. Fields and "The Adventures of Captain Marvel." It's happening in the ballroom.

Lunch hour Rock:

Free music will be available again this week in the ballroom. On Monday at 1 pm, a four man group by the name of Needlework will be presenting a performance of what is described as Jazz-rock. On Wednesday at 1 pm Milestone, a five man group including a male vocalist, will be offering some heavy rock à la Johnny Winter. We expect these sessions to be a regular feature of the union scene. Last week's performance drew about 500 people.

Suggestion Box:

A suggestion box is being installed in the union right at the door where the *Dailies* are found. We are looking forward to some constructive comments and suggestions.

Bookstore Alternative:

The bookstore is moving out in May 1973. Although the problem of finding a viable alternative is not an immediate dilemma it is being investigated at this date. One of the ideas being explored is the establishment of a recreational and service complex. Some of the services capable of being worked into a multi-dimensional area are: a music listening room, a magazine lounge, a bar, a food

co-op, a game room, and any other suggestions that prove to be feasible.

Festival:

The festival planned for the mid-term break on the weekend of Feb. 25, 27, 27 is taking on a more tangible character. An Erotic Film Festival is being planned for Friday the 25th. We hope to have some fine imports if the costs are not prohibitive. A rock concert is going to be staged on Saturday the 26th. The creative dance group at McGill is going to be doing some choreography on that day.

Although we have not as yet managed to work out any utopic vision or a blueprint for total social and psychic emancipation, we recognize that certain types of experiences are cathartic and liberating in an immediate and limited sense. Cultural and artistic modes of participation and self-expression can enormously enrich life. Even ritual, when recognized as such can be a meaningful cementing force in a student community such as ours. The above should not be viewed as a call for atavistic primitivism nor as a substitute for intellectualized forms of communication. One of the fatal weaknesses of youth culture of the late sixties was that it was devoid of philosophical and political content.

Whereas music and "happenings" initially served as vehicles for a new and ostensibly revolutionary approach to problems of oppression, an authentic search for higher levels of consciousness and better forms of community organization was abandoned as the paraphernalia and long haired, guitar-carrying businessmen co-opted and destroyed the culture.

The cultural and artistic programmes

should neither displace nor suppress critical socio-political and philosophical dialogue on campus. They were intended to respond to spiritual and aesthetic dimensions within the McGill Psyche.

Forum:

An unofficial open meeting will in all probability be called for this Thursday in order to begin discussion on substantive issues pertaining to the Students' Society. We hope to generate an in-depth debate on the nature of this Society and its functions. The Students' Society as all other social entities should always be undergoing a process of reevaluation and redefinition to ensure that it responds to the needs of its members.

Summer Jobs:

Even though the McGill student population represents approximately 9% of the total university population in Quebec, last year we received only 2% of the Opportunities for Youth grants in this province. Initiatives have been taken by the executive to ensure that an equitable portion of the grants is forthcoming this summer. A personal interview has been requested with the individual in charge of the final review and selection of proposals to drive our demands home in a more immediate manner.

An OFY official will be here at the union every Tuesday from 9 am to 12 noon to advise students on drafting proposals and other relevant criteria. Her name is Joan Irving and she can be found in U327.

It should be pointed out that apart from OFY, the government has about a dozen other summer employment programmes

that can be investigated. The Placement Service is a vital information centre on campus capable of offering job information to interested students. Mr. Sandsta who is in charge of the service will be making announcements in the near future. Students should not hesitate to contact him about employment needs.

Senate Scenario Sequel:

During the open meeting with the principal and the vice principal, students had an opportunity to press for clarification on the nature of Students' Society autonomy and the extent to which the administration had jurisdiction over matters normally deemed to fall under the purview of the Students' Society alone. It was apparent to most individuals present that no clear policy statement was offered by the two spokesmen of the administration and one had the feeling that the issues were obfuscated by circumlocution and equivocation. The principal and Dr. Oliver made repeated references to Article II of the constitution in which it is stipulated that the Students' Society is "subject to the University Statutes and to the jurisdiction of the Senate."

When I asked the principal to make a categorical declaration to the effect that matters such as student elections and other realms of activity governed by our constitution be recognized as the exclusive concern of students, no such affirmation was proffered.

When it was pointed out that Senate had failed to ratify a proposed constitution in 1969 from which the relevant clause in Article II had been deleted — a constitution ratified by a large number of students on campus — we were told that ambiguities in the wording had prevented it from being acceptable to Senate.

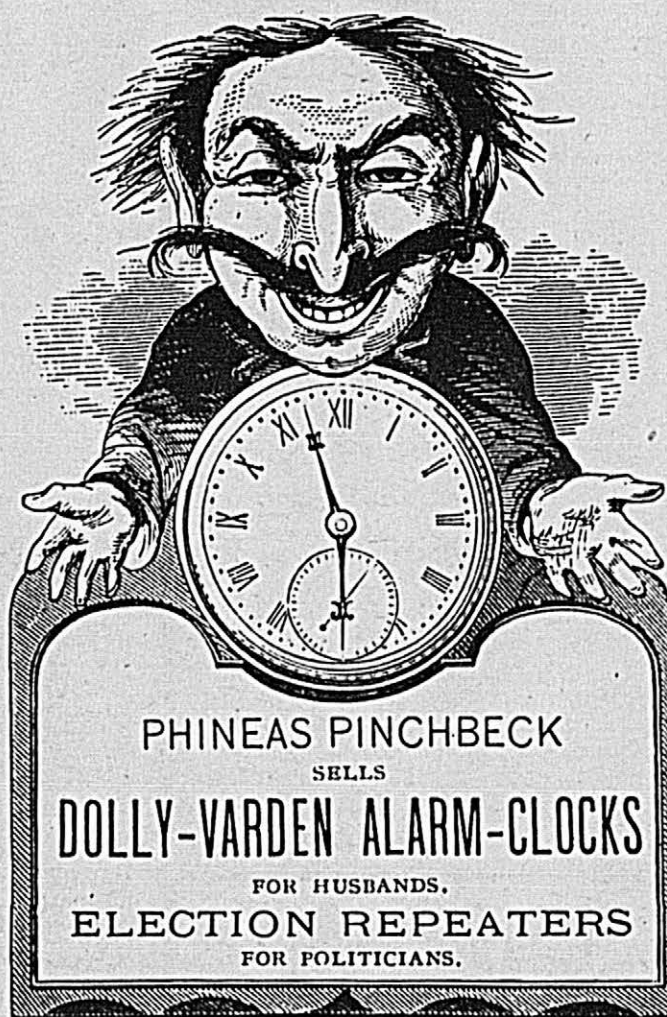
I then informed the principal that a committee is being established to work on the constitution, and that a new proposal can be expected in the near future. Any interested student is invited to participate in this process. For further information contact us at the Students' Society office in the union, or call at 392-8962.

A different but equally vital sphere of concern is the question of student representation on Senate. It has been recognized for some time now that our representation on Senate is a form of tokenism and that our ability to meaningfully influence the policies formulated by that body has been altogether inadequate. Seven votes in an assembly of 65 cannot be considered an effective voice by any stretch of the imagination.

The student body, constituting the largest sector on this campus has the least influence in the government of this community.

Last Wednesday, council passed a motion withdrawing student Senators from Senate until a new scheme is worked out for more effective student representation. The CRUG (Continuing Review of University Government) report recommends that 13 students sit on Senate and 5 on the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is the highest governing authority in this university and the Students' Society has no representation whatsoever in that chamber. By withdrawing students from Senate, we are effectively saying that the Students' Society does not legitimize the operations of an unrepresentative Senate.

Gabor Zinner



CLASSIFIEDS

MISCELLANEOUS

4 MONTH PUPPY needs home. Lovable, friendly, completely house-trained. Phone 845-1390 after 9 P.M.

CARDS: Will pay cash for hockey, baseball, football cards, also programs. Call 721-3869, after 7:00.

SUMMER JOBS: Frontier College recruiting laborer-teachers for May - Sept. Student Union, Room 124, 12 noon, Feb. 10, 1972.

GOOD NEWS: SUNFLOWER VEGETARIAN foods is finally reopening tomorrow morning 10:30 AM to 7 PM.

APARTMENT hunting? One dirty-old-man health food freak looking for lovelies in Red & White Revue. Tickets on sale now.

WHY MAKE IT WITH ONE when you can make it with three? Uncle George knows. See the Red & White. Jan. 27-Feb. 5.

SEND A DIFFERENT kind of Valentine this year! Place your classified cupid ad in the McGill Daily. Special rates apply for this occasion only: \$1.00 for 12 words or less. 15c each extra word.

M.O.C. SKI TRIP to Owl's Head. Sunday Feb. 6. members \$6.50, non-members \$8.00 at Box Office. 7:30 Roddick Gates.

GUJARATI, wishing to organize or join a small band. Phone (weeknights) 482-6361

FREE ACCOMMODATION offered any McGill Student visiting Jersey, Channel Islands mid July/August. Phone 845-0647 for details.

HOCKEY: The 1970 Grey Cup Champion Montreal Alouettes vs. The Alesmen Alumni Fri. Feb. 4 9:00 P.M. at McGill Winter Stadium. Students 0.75c with identification card.

NEWLY MARRIED WOMAN, fond of children, would like to babysit. Call 931-3276.

Interested in an **OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH** Caravan involving theatre, music, crafts. Phone Julia 486-9421.

NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN STUDIES offers course on perception and understanding of North American Native Art both as a visual medium of expression and as crystallization of its historical and cultural context. Sketching, painting, carving, beadwork Wednesday 11-2. Education building 627, Instructor Bob Houle. For information 933-7360.

U.S.A. sponsors Quebec Carnival Trip: transportation, accommodation \$12.00. 392-8940 Rm. B-40 Union.

THE FIVE-CENT FILM is Back . . . W. C. Fields in "The Bank Dick". Tuesday, Feb. 8, Union Ballroom, 12-2 P.M.

FOR SALE

FIAT CONVERTIBLE sports spider, Red Colour, 1970, excellent condition, 5 Pirelli radial tires, radio. Call 739-5335.

USED FUR COATS, muskrat, skunk, seal, raccoon. All sizes from \$15.00 up Grizzly Furs, 152 Prince Arthur East, 843-4000.

SIZE 38-40, Leather coat &/or McGill jacket both like new. Best offer accepted. Call 844-7066 anytime before midnight. Also used skates (size 8) cheap.

LARGE SKI BOOTS, size 11, head 32U s-size 205 cms with Salomon bindings. Call Mark after 6, 488-5341.

ELECTRIC GUITAR and amplifier for sale. Call Les at 842-0879 Rm. 726. Leave message if I'm not there.

TONI SAILOR Fibreglass skis. Used twice. With Nevada/Marker bindings \$100 or \$50 without. 392-8876 day. 931-6658 evening.

HOUSING

SHARE COMPLETELY furnished 2 1/2 on Aylmer. Non-english speaking or foreign student preferred. 288-0560.

SUBLET, 3474 HUTCHISON. Feb. 15 to Sept. 30. Large 3 1/2 high rise with pool indoor parking. fabulous view. Rent \$130/mth. Electricity included. Feb. rent paid. Call 843-3866.

WANTED

PART TIME BILINGUAL students to work as representatives in the promotion of a new cosmetic line, for a well established international cosmetic company. Friday nights and Saturday. Working terms 4 hours Friday nights, Saturday 8 hours. \$2.00 an hour. Write to: Mr. Jim Guiliano, Max Factor & Co., 11672 Garon Ave., Montreal North, Quebec.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN to care for 3 year old. Mon.-Fri. A.M., McTavish campus area. May have own child. Phone 849-1401 after 5.

BABYSITTER(S) for 6 month baby. Mornings (or two or more mornings per week). Mondays to Fridays. 8:30 - 12:30. Close to campus on Drummond. Call 849-8576 after 1:00 P.M.

TYPING

TYPING LECTURE NOTES, term papers, copy work, theses, ink stencils. Same day service. 733-3272.

THESES AND TERM PAPERS, accurately typed, experienced in many subjects, call Miss M. Solomon 484-5650.

LOST

MATH AND PHYSICS E-1 books in MacDonald Physics Building locker room. Jan. 28, 1972. If found call Debbie 731-8446.

GOLD PLATED ID bracelet, inscription "George, with love", deep sentimental value. Call evenings 744-4734.



presents

LA CEINTURE FLÊCHÉE

• Feb. 19, 1972

Festival-Québécois

Ski Trip at Bromont	Leaving McGill's Roddick Gates
	8:00 AM \$2.00
Supper Québecois	Union Cafeteria
	7:00 PM \$1.75
Discotheque Québecois	Union Coffee Lounge
	8:30 PM 75 cents

Tickets on sale at:
Union Box Office
ISA Office, Union Room B-40, or at the event

Students' Society EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS

Applications are hereby called for the position of

Chairman - Cafeteria Committee



Application must be submitted to the secretary-treasurer of the Students' Society no later than 4 P.M., Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1972.

McGill Premedical Society OPEN MEETING

Constitutional Revision
Please bring membership cards

1:00 P.M. Tuesday Feb. 8th
McIntyre Medical Building
Palmer Howard Theatre Rm. 522

JEWISH FREE UNIVERSITY

presents
rescheduled by popular demand

"The Art of Jewish Cooking"

starts: Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 7:00 PM
at 2130 Bishop (next to Hall Bldg.)

All subsequent classes on
Mondays, same time and place.

"The way to a man's heart is through
his stomach"
*in the words of Linda Kasabian

USE STUDENT FLIGHTS

Europe - Middle East & Orient
Book Today

All fares available only till April 1st, 1972. Leave daily on scheduled airlines at bargain air fares — still effective till March 31st but, **ticket validity one year if you book before April 1st, 1972.** All information, visa application etc. free of charge.

APPLICABLE YOUTH 12-25 years old

1. Montreal-London-Montreal \$190.00
2. Montreal-Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris-Montreal \$200.00
3. Montreal-Germany, Switzerland-Montreal \$210.00
4. Montreal-Scandinavia-Montreal \$212.00
5. Montreal-Milan/Rome-Montreal \$201.00

APPLICABLE YOUTH 12-30 years old

1. New York-Amsterdam-New York \$215.00
2. New York-Copenhagen-New York \$215.00
3. New York-Helsinki-New York \$215.00
4. Montreal-Athens-Montreal \$289.00
5. Montreal-Beirut/Cairo-Montreal \$360.00
6. Montreal-Bombay/New Delhi-Montreal \$444.00
7. Montreal-Tel Aviv-Montreal \$346.00

Phone Today and book a seat for a
"HIGH VACATION" in Europe, Middle
East and the Orient.



GUY TOMBS LTD.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
1085 Beaver Hall Hill. 866-2071

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word.

Continued from page 4

trade gap (capital to supplement export earnings in order to finance the required imports) and the savings gap (amount of foreign capital needed to supplement domestic savings in order to finance the required investment).

The additional borrowing from various international sources aggravated the already serious situation. Some of the debts were already due, so either they were settled or negotiations were made to reschedule payments. Do we have to accuse Busia for wasting too much time on these debts?

Forced Savings

While efforts were made to increase the rate of flow of financial resources from outside, measures were taken domestically to increase the rate of capital formation. Given the kind of society, individual decision units would not save unless there were some form of extra pressure on them and ways for them to do so.

What the government did was to exploit any savings room that existed. First the Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers decided to cut down their salaries and make resources available for development; there was a cut in unnecessary and non-growth ventures including a cut in the military budget of 11% which has been emphasised so much. Recently, the government decided to abolish the car and maintenance allowance given to senior civil servants. Such allowances were considered to be a legacy of colonial policies. It was one of the measures introduced by the government to bridge the gap between the higher and lower income groups. Those who were hit by the policy (it was considered appropriate by many), complained, along with the soldiers.

Another policy hit the civil servants. Hitherto, officers had rented government bungalows, paying a minimal fee of 7.5% of their salaries. This rate was increased to 15%.

In their search for funds for development, the government imposed a "development" tax ranging from 1% to 5% on incomes of more than N¢ 1000 a year. Taxes of whatever form are unpopular. The development tax was therefore another cause of why people seemed to withdraw their support from the government.

These are policies which made the urban dweller, the wage earner and especially the senior civil servants and the soldiers unhappy. The rural and the lower income groups were to enjoy benefits at the expense of these groups.

Rural Developments

The intentions of the government were to make funds available to itself for rural development. The existing urban bias in the provisions of social services had undesirable consequences. It encouraged rural-urban migration in excess of job opportunities; it also made it difficult to attract and retain qualified civil servants — physicians, agricultural agents, teachers, etc. in rural areas.

The policy now was to ask the urban settlers to contribute to build and improve roads, to undertake rural electrification, establish health centres, maintain good drinking water, good schools, recreational centres, etc. The aim was to stop out-migrations from rural areas; to set up rural industries as a way of solving the unemployment problem; and at the same time increase productivity. Through his Rural Development Programme, Busia had the support of the rural Ghanaians who form about 75% of the population. What Busia and others failed to realize was that the remaining 25% who form the elite class, and including the soldiers, could cause much havoc.

Busia should have spent much time in educating the soldiers of how much they could contribute and to get their support. It makes me sad to make this observation because the Prime Minister is human and so is bound to make mistakes. If this had been pointed out to him and his men, they might have corrected this overnight.

Loan Scheme

The university students had their share. At the beginning of this academic year, and for the first time, the Ghanaian students who entered any of the universities in the country were asked to contribute towards their own training, by way of payment of boarding and lodging fees, through a loan scheme instituted by the government. (University education is residential). The government still pays for tuition for all university education in Ghana. The policy was introduced so that the money saved could be used to expand elementary and secondary education.

This policy was unpopular with the students. But do they have any cause to complain? Is it not time a change was made in this sort of manna falling from heaven? After training these graduates the country has to rely on foreign teachers, for instance, to teach in our secondary schools. This costs the nation about \$5 million. We were given the chance to send our views on this issue to the government when it declared its intentions to change the system. Nothing was done for a whole year until after a bill was passed in Parliament to that effect. We lost our privilege of advising the government of what we felt about the policy.

Drivers

What about drivers? They complained that the "quarter license" which they paid on their vehicles was a nuisance. The government then scrapped this and increased the price of gasoline instead. Whether there is a net gain or loss is something the drivers, and for that matter, vehicle owners, had no patience to find out. They criticized the policy as bad.

Workers and the Government

An unbelievable number of strikes occurred during Busia's administration, which wanted industrial peace in its attempt to put the economy on sound footing. On the other hand, it seems the trade union leaders failed to educate the workers of their rights and responsibilities. The flow of information from the government down to the worker and from the opposite direction was poor. In all cases the government was prepared to negotiate with the union leaders for amicable settlements. But workers who would not comply with deadlines to report for duty were sacked. Some workers in a Ghanaian boat and at Tema harbour were victims of such actions. The government argued that the workers

had the right to go on strike, but it also had the right to keep its business going.

What looked funny was that after all negotiations were through and the workers reported for duty, they demanded that they should be paid for the number of days they stayed away. What happens to the contributions of the workers?

Compliance Order and Promotions Act

Ghana antagonized other African countries, especially with the passing of two laws. The first was the "Compliance Order". This provided that all foreign nationals who had come into Ghana without valid papers were either to get their papers in order and continue to stay in Ghana, or else leave the country. The second was the "Ghanaian Business Promotion Act" which sought to ensure that Ghanaians themselves acquire a greater control in the economy of their own country. Foreigners were therefore restricted from operating in businesses which have an annual turnover of less than N¢ 500,000. This affected nationals of all countries. There was retaliation from some African countries. Do we have to blame the government for this policy?

Arbitrary Arrests

There is an allegation of arbitrary arrests by Busia. I was not aware of any such incident in Ghana. According to the constitution which guided the Busia government, I do not see how someone could have been arrested without cause. Did the people involved know their rights?

Devaluation

The policies reviewed above made this or that group dissatisfied with Busia administration. It only needed a little spark to explode the situation. The devaluation of the cedi (the national currency) by about 40% did the job. I doubt whether the majority of Ghanaians know when a nation should devalue her currency, by how much, and how the impact is transmitted to the economy. If the people did not know what was happening, then the government must be blamed.

The currency was devalued on December 28, 1971, and by early January this year, I am told, the impact was so great that people could not bear it. What was wrong? The answer is that the Ghanaian is selfish! People want to take any advantage that comes their way to exploit their fellow Ghanaians. That is what happens in a capitalist society.

We learn that prices of even local foodstuffs increased about 100% or so. The time period was so short that the government could not have done anything to bring the situation under control.

(Ghana first devalued the new cedi by 42.857% on July 8, 1967. Anyone interested in the full effect of this devaluation may read the unpublished paper by Prof. J. Clark Leith — "Domestic Prices of Tradables in a Devaluation: Ghana: 1967." The information here will put the reader in a better position to appreciate the second devaluation.)

The government policies looked excellent on paper but there are some pertinent questions that we must ask: how was the money collected used? Second,

did the politicians make sacrifices themselves as Ghanaians? Were they faithful to the electorate? Later events will provide answers to these questions.

Now the Progress Party Government is no more. The world is waiting patiently to see how the National Redemption Council (NRC) will go about the myriads of problems Ghana faces. So far nothing concrete has been said about the huge external debts Ghana faces. The debts seem to me to be the major constraint. Except the soldiers have a secret plan to solve this problem, there is little that they can achieve.

It is interesting to learn how the impact of the devaluation on domestic prices is being solved. We learn that the NRC has asked retailers to sell these essential commodities — milk, sugar, baby foods etc. — at the pre-devaluation level, and have promised to make good the difference in cost by a subsidy. It is reported that this will amount to N¢ 20 million. We do not know what time period this will cover.

The questions I will raise is this: from where do the administrators get this money? If they want to print more money, will this not aggravate the inflationary tendencies inherent in the economy?

The introduction of a distortion to correct an existing distortion seems to be only a short-run solution. What might be a proper line of action is to remove this divergence. Perhaps taxes of all types on those essential consumer goods could be removed. But here there is the disadvantage of reducing the tax base.

I doubt whether the enforcement of the price control system will work. Even if it does, it is only to the advantage of the few city dwellers, where the policy can be enforced, but to the disadvantage of the rural dwellers. Do the soldiers intend to revalue the cedi?

It is reported that some other policies have been evoked: workers who paid the development tax will have their money refunded to them; the soldiers will have their privileges restored; the civil servants will once again enjoy their car and maintenance allowance, etc. From where do we get money to finance these? You cannot eat your cake and have it. It is an easy option to distribute the national cake for immediate consumption and have no growth. But is this a proper solution?

It is reported that the aliens who were affected by the compliance order and the Business Promotion Act are now back in Ghana and fighting with the nationals for market stalls and what not. What are the possible consequences of the coup? Any advantages to be gained?

I have tried as much as possible not to take sides. I am leaving my readers to assess the situation for themselves. The question you will ask is this: What does Ghana want to achieve? Have the Ghanaians changed their attitudes? No nation can solve the problems for Ghana except the Ghanaians themselves.

by joe dylewski

Hoopsters eye homecoming vs Mac

McGill's loss to Loyola last Wednesday has cost the Redmen all hope of first place.

McGill has not only lost the chance to dethrone the Warriors, but has also caused a massive snarl in the standings. As it stands now, three teams will probably battle until the last regular season game to decide who will earn second place.

Both the Macdonald Clansmen and Sir George Georgians are contenders for this position that is presently occupied by McGill. At the moment, Macdonald has the best chance of replacing the Redmen if they should defeat the Redmen tonight. That game is at 6 pm at the Currie Gymnasium.

Thus far, the Redmen have been unable to defeat the Clansmen. Both games played ended in narrow Macdonald victories. However, this will be the first time that these two clubs will meet on McGill's home court. Anyone who has ever seen or played at Mac's gym will know what a difference the home court makes to the Clansmen's performance. As a matter of fact, only SGWU has managed to defeat Mac in the Clansmen's "barn".

But Macdonald's good

showing thus far cannot be attributed to their home court. Their starting line-up is strong and they have bench strength. Among the notables on the starting five are Jim Guild and Chris Hunter. Guild is presently the leading scorer in the QUAA, averaging over 27 points per game. He is capable of scoring from anywhere inside the ten second line. His high arching shots seem to have eyes as they find their way into the bucket. One has to see him to enjoy his greatness.

Another fine Mac player is Chris Hunter. Although only 6'3", he is able to rebound with much taller players. He also possesses a soft shooting touch. His fine rebounding and outlet passes are the key to Macdonald's success with the fast break.

Macdonald is a hungry team, searching for the opportunity to

demonstrate that they are no longer one of the league's weaker members. They come to each game mentally prepared to run the opposition off the court. Also, they are perhaps the best second half team in the league, coming on strong in the later portions of the game. McGill should have its hands full trying to defeat the Clansmen.

At this stage of the season an outline of the playoff situation is in order. McGill fans will be pleased to learn that all playoff games will be held at the Currie Gym. The top four teams make the playoffs with the first place team facing the fourth and the second meeting the third. The winners of these two games will meet to decide the league championship. The eventual winner will fly to Vancouver as the QUAA representative in the National Intercollegiate Basketball Championships.

The home court advantage will be put to good use by the Redmen when they enter the playoffs. Thus far McGill has lost one home game (to Loyola) this season. They should have a tough time of it but we wish them luck.

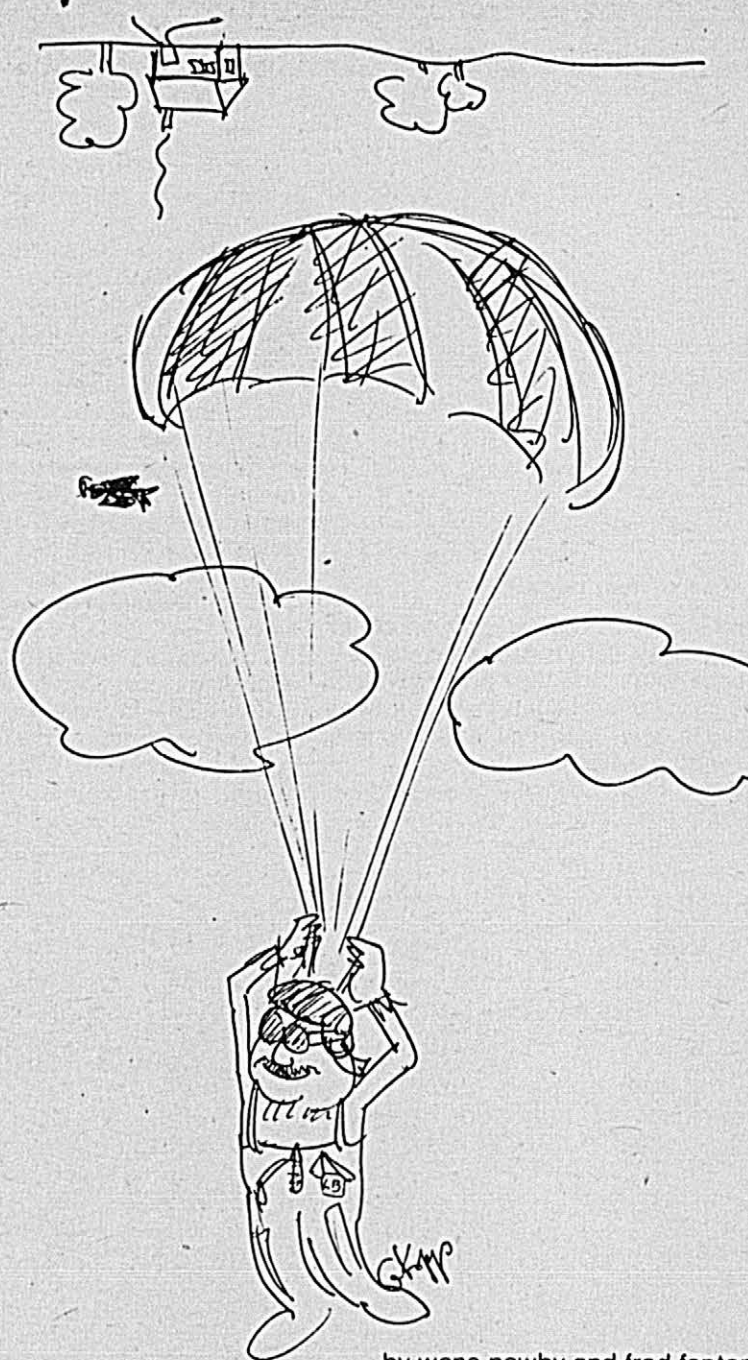
Foul Shots: John Naponick was elected captain by his teammates . . . Mac's gym is aptly nicknamed "the pit".

	W	L	F	A
Loyola	15	3	1450	1130
McGill	11	5	1223	1142
SGWU	11	5	1433	1387
Mac	10	8	1308	1202
Bishop's	5	9	989	1097
Laval	5	12	1202	1413
Sherbrooke	3	12	1145	1242
RMC	3	13	1950	1193



daily photo by harold rosenberg

MACDONALD INVADERS THE CURRIE GYM TONIGHT for a 6 pm affair against the Redmen. The game will do a lot to unclog the standings, and features top scorer Jim Guild from Mac - and you can always get your picture in the paper if you show up . . .



by wane newby and fred fenton

Jump in the snow!

The time has come, the Walrus said to talk of many things — of ripcords, canopies, skyhooks and jumping out of planes.

If you are ready for the most intense experience of your life, a physical and mental catharsis, an orgasmic delight of such tantamount proportions, that your whole psyche may be ripped out by the incredible beauty and almost unbearable pleasurable sensation. If you are ready for that giant step outside your mind and out of the plane into empty space, then you are ready for skydiving. No strings attached.

Totally unencumbered by gravity for the first time, no earthly bonds, frictionless, weightless, you have achieved man's ancient dream: to fly! From the dawn of time man has gazed at the birds, those wondrous winged creatures, and had his very soul burst with desire to free himself from the ground and follow those winged wonders and feel the freedom and release of flight.

Now, you can achieve what centuries of men could not, you can be Daedalus, you can lord over all the ancient and present greats, for you can now achieve what they could not achieve nor even imagine in their wildest dreams — you can fly.

The course will be given over

four nights Feb. 15, 17, 22, 24 and first jump will be on the 26th and 27th. The cost is \$50 which includes your training, complete equipment for a year, membership in the Canadian Sport Parachuting Association, membership in the McGill Club and your first jump from 2,800 feet.

The first jump is a static line jump where the parachute is opened automatically by a line attached to the plane. Ten such jumps must be completed before graduation into freefall and you fly with the real wings of man. Having hosted an inter-collegiate competition the McGill Club is sending jumpers to the Queen's and Carleton Collegiate Challenge at Gananoque Airport near Kingston on March 4 and 5. There is a junior category for people with from one to 50 jumps; so people taking the coming course could conceivably compete.